Unstaces Souces. A .- LIKE THE BREATH OF THE MORNING. Oh, the fairest of faces hath my love, The very earth adorning, and her breath is sweet as the new-mown hay, When it seems the breath of the morning. Or as sweet as the smell of the locust trees Floating in without a warning; Or the exquisite vailey lily's breath On the fresh young winds of the merning, For with SOZODONT she cleans her teeth, All other lotions scorning, And this is why her breath is sweet As the fragrant breath of the morning.

BREEZES IN THE SPICE ISLANDS are not laden with more fragrance than a breath rendered pure and aromatic with SOZODONT, which restores white-ness to yellow teeth and soundness to defective ones. Net-ther man nor woman can hope to carry any point by the force of persuasion with a mouthful of unclean, discolored teeth and an unpleasant breath: SOZODONT remedies both those repulsive physical traits, and is pre-eminently healthful as well as effective.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also bont appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters.

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Daily, without Sunday. \$600 \$100 \$2.56 \$100
Sunday Tribune. \$200 \$100 \$50 \$200 \$90
Sunday Tribune. \$200 \$100 \$50 \$200 \$90
Sunday Tribune. \$200 \$100 \$50 \$90
Sent.Weekly Tribune. \$200 \$100 \$100
Sent.Weekly Tribune, except on Daily and Sunday paper for mail subscribers in New-York City and on Daily, Sent.Weekly and Weekly to foreign countries, in which cases extra postage will be paid by subscribers.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1891.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-The decree of the French Government rescinding the prohibition of American pork in France goes into effect immediately: === In a railway accident on the line of the Manchester Ship Canal eleven persons were killed. ____ The English Bank of the River Plate, of London, suspended. ____ A conference will be held by all American Consuls in Germany to forward the interests of the World's Fair in Germany. - The Rev. Charles Spurgeon is improving.

Domestic .- The regiments arriving at and departing from the State Camp at Peckskill were drenched by rain; it rained in torrents at Chautauqua. Reports from the wheat fields show satisdeep cut in eastbound passenger rates has been made by the "Soo" road. === Judge J. M.
Thurston urges the claims of J. S. Clarkson for the Vice-Presidency. - Governor Campbell says the tariff and not silver will be the main issue in the Ohio campaign.

City and Suburban .- A serious defect was pointed out in the new Copyright law. The official programme was issued for the manoeuvres of the Squadron of Evolution. = Winners at Morris Park: Chesapeake, Mars, Eon, Reckon, Lizette, Simrock and Queenston. Stocks moderately active and fractionally lower in consequence of a bank failure in London.

The closing was at partial recoveries. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Cloudy weather, with showers and slight changes in temperature followed by clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 69; average, 71 7-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The programme for the exercises of the Naval Militia of this State on board the ships of the White Squadron is published this morning. Such exercises as can be performed with convenience in the waters of this port are on the programme for the coming week, and they will be of interest to those who can find good points of view on the banks of the Hudson. on Saturday the squadron will sail for Fisher's Island, near New-London, where the militia will be drilled in gunnery service and target practice. The closing work of the two weeks will include a land attack on Fisher's Island and a dress-parade.

The refusal of the Board of Health to take any immediate steps for the isolation of the Chinese laundryman afflicted with leprosy, who was seen yesterday at work washing clothes for his customers, cannot fail to create considerable uneasiness among the population of this great city. The experts consulted deny that leprosy is infectious, but admit that it is both communicative and contagious. The distinction, while apparent to scientists, will scarcely be so to ordinary citizens, who will justly regret that the mere technical fact of leprosy not being comprised in the list of maladies legally declared infectious should prevent our authorities from taking those precautions which are customary in cases of leprosy even among the most ignorant and uncivilized races.

A hearty welcome is due to the stalwart Turnars who have come to town-that is, to Brook- by all the prejudices of the aristocratic classes, lyn, E. D .- and who will during the next few days engage in all sorts of athletic contests. social gatherings and wholesome merry-makings. These Turn-Vereins, which play an important part in the life of our fellow-citizens of German origin, are in only a good sense foreign organizations. There is no murderous Mafia or Clan-na-Gael business about them. They are not political, nor do they seek to rouse agitations and interfere with American institutions They simply aim at the physical and social cultare of their members, in ways commendable and creditable to American citizenship. So may their gatherings this week be crowned with is prepared to take up so radical a measure as every success. Hail to the Turners!

By the overwhelming vote in its favor on the strongest and most successful administrafion which has held office since the establishment of the republic just one and twenty years
ago. Never have the defences of the country
been in better condition than under the fostering care of Premier de Freycinet, while M.

The Cleagy List" puts down the poorest living is
the Church of Engand as that at Wainlest, Lincoh,
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been employed, and several planks have
been in better condition than under the fostering care of Premier de Freycinet, while M.

The Cleagy List" puts down the poorest living is
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as r'riday last the present French Cabinet has once

deserves the credit of not only having crushed Boulanger, but also of having rendered the Government as respected at home as it is abroad. The extent to which it is both respected and even feared abroad is strikingly demonstrated by the powerful coalition which Germany has deemed it necessary to organize against it, and by the constant efforts which are being made at Berlin to isolate our ally of the War of Independence.

IS CRIME INCREASING?

Doubtfully, and sometimes almost despairingly, men ask whether the world is really growing better. They read the multiplying accounts of fraud and crime, of cruelty and of shame, and as the gloom of all this accumulating evil settles down over their spirits they find it hard to believe that there could ever have been a time when the people of this country were worse in character or conduct than they are now. Then some statistician recites records purporting to show that arrests for crime bear a much larger proportion to the population than they did twenty or fifty years ago, and these seem to confirm the dismal impression which a reading of the day's dispatches so often creates Others again fortify pessimistic theories with plausible explanations of causes for increase in vice and crime, and tell of the growth of luxurious habits, and of the passion to get rich more quickly than by honest labor, of the increasing consumption of intoxicating liquors, of the multiplication of cheap and impure literature, and of the enormous immigration from foreign countries and the prevalence of vice among those imported from Old-World cities. In the presence of all these things some

thoughtful persons seem forced to question whether the standard of morals is not rapidly declining in this country. They lament the inefficacy of educational, reformatory or religious institutions, grieve over the supplanting of ancient Puritan customs by the habits of foreign lands and of infidelity, and seem disposed to doubt whether all sacred teaching has not proved in this fair land something like a failure. It is a fact not to be ignored that a large share of the vice and crime in this country comes hither from abroad. Out of 60,000 prisoners, according to the census of 1880, about 13,000 were of foreign birth, though the foreign-born population was only a little over an eighth of the whole at that time. Multitudes of records in the different States show that a larger proportion of arrests are made among the foreign-born than among the native population, and this is not in the least surprising when it is considered how much foreign Governments have done to get rid of dangerous classes by deportation to this country. But when all this has been admitted, the question yet remains whether the standard of morality is indeed declining. Records of arrest in various cities and States, all students are now aware, are peculiarly untrustworthy, if for no other reason, because the laws change from year to year, and the modes of enforcing them change with each local administration.

One fact is often forgotten by those who take gloomy views of things. In 1866 the number of Western Union telegraph offices in this country was 2,250; it is now about 20,000. Each telegraph office is a centre of information. The items of news, including accounts of vice and crime, which were nowhere recorded twenty or thirty years ago, or only in the local columns of thousands of small papers, are now brought factory progress of harvesting. === Another | together from all parts of the country to an extent formerly unknown. It follows that there are printed, and would naturally be printed, hundreds of such accounts where there were formerly published only a few. The change in facilities for collecting information has enormously increased the knowledge of offences throughout the country and the chances of arresting criminals.

It is not to be hastily assumed that the people are treading the downward road. Even the Mr. Perry, in an article on the seventeenth great cities, always centres of vice and crime are in fact less dangerous than they formerly were, notwithstanding the importation of dangerous classes from abroad. There is far less intemperance than there was in earlier days, and the memory of almost any man of advanced years will satisfy him that the so-called statistics of consumption of liquors in those days are of little value. The country demands from its public servants a better standard of personal conduct than formerly prevailed. The pessimist has yet to face the fact that in a great many ways the public does more to prevent, detect and punish crimes, more to elevate and reform the degraded and ignorant, more to save children from debasing influences, than it used to do in bygone years. It remains to be proved that all these endeavors have not availed to raise the standard of morality or to diminish the proportion of vice and crime.

THE DRIFT IN ENGLAND. Lord Salisbury's reference to August, 1893, as the constitutional limit of the present Parliament was probably meant as a bit of political badinage. He knows how strong is the English feeling of respect for precedents, and will be very careful to avoid protracting the term of the Parliament elected in 1886 beyond the bounds established by common usage. In August, 1892, that Parliament will enter upon its seventh year, and if the elections are not held before October of that year the longest term since the passage of the Septennial Act will be exceeded. To postpone the elections beyond that date would be to challenge the electorate to enter into an agitation for the repeal of the act. There is already a strong feeling among Liberals in favor of amending the act so as to involve more frequent appeals to the electors. A Prime Minister with a welldisciplined majority behind him can now continue to govern the kingdom year after year when it is an open question whether he retains or has lost the confidence of the people. turmoil and excitement of frequent elections are avoided by this system, but it is not government by the people. England while it is a monarchy is also a democratic State where the masses are supposed to rule through the leaders of the political party placed in power by the Lord Salisbury is an old Tory swayed people. but he is too prudent to risk a direct challenge

to the English democracy. The Prime Minister's contemptuous allusion to the scope of the Septennial Act will not serve the purpose of concealing the serious preparations already making for an appeal to the country in the spring. His advocacy of woman suffrage is obviously designed as "a feeler" to ascertain how popular that question will be with the rank and file of a party which is heavily reinforced in election years by the vigorous campaigners of the Primrose League. It is not probable that the Conservative party woman suffrage, but Lord Salisbury's proposal will undoubtedly stimulate the arder and enthusiasm of the dames of the League in elections ring work. What is more serious is the

workmen's Boards of Arbitration and old-age pensions reveal his handiwork, and the provisions for a redistribution of seats, for Irish local government and the abolition of the illiterate vote are also characteristic evidences of his political ability. The industry of the platform-makers is an unerring forecast of dissolu-

tion in the spring. Lord Beaconsfield, if he had been Prime Minister, would have appealed to the constituencies when Mr. Parnell's struggle to retain the Irish leadership filled the Liberals with dismay a year ago. He would have taken advantage of a crisis in the fortunes of Home Rule and have met the allies when they were disorganized, torn asunder and despairing. Lord Salisbury, more nice than wise, shrank from the semblance of appealing to the country against Mr. Parnell's immoralities. He hesitated and lost his chance. The Liberals have now regained their courage; victories in the by-elections have inspired them with hope; the collapse of Mr. Parnell's cause at Carlow has restored the Home-Rule alliance; and Mr. Gladstone is preparing for what may be the final triumph of his eventful life.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Alike for men and nations it would be a wholesome task, though an irksome one, to spend, as of old, at least one day in the three hundred and sixty-five or six in mortification and abasement over the follies and conceits, the negligences and ignorances, to say nothing of the sins of the year. Sackcloth and ashes are gone out of the fashion, else would they come in capitally for public and private wear as often as we live to see the return of that day, the 21st of July, 1861, when the sun rose on the exultant tumultucus advance of the National forces to the crest of the hills that lie beyond Bull Run, and the same sun set upon the rout and flight of a panic-stricken mob back over the Stone Bridge into the Valley of Humilliation. Many Americans learned many things on that evil day, things good to remember, yet not sweet, and some have even remembered these, or a part of these.

Mortified pride demands a swift scapegoat and in those days, after the surprise of the thing was partly spent, the people found a victim ready to their hands in the person of Horace Greeley. His had been "the Nation's war cry"; it was his "Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond!" displayed at the head of the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE day after day from the 26th of June till the 4th of July, that had brought about the movement that had ended in disaster. It was "premature"; it was all his fault; no matter that he had but spoken the voice of the American people: the American people had changed its mind after the fact, and chose to speak with another voice. For thirty years no one has sought to appeal from this first hasty sentence of con-

Was the advance premature? This is the interesting question now at length raised and discussed, with all the aid afforded by personal and professional knowledge and a full study of the official data, in the letter printed in another column from a member of the Board of Publication of the War Records. Mr. Greeley did not speak as a soldier. He did not pretend to be a soldier or to know the technique and tactic of the soldier's trade. He never pretended to be anything that he was not, and probably no man ever more soundly hated war and the thought of war. In urging that the Confederate Congress should not be allowed to meet in Richmond on the 20th of July, Mr. Greeley spoke for the people to those who, in his own words, held "the people's proxy for this business." If he was wrong, it was because he could not and did not view the matter from the point of view of the soldier. That he left to the Lieutenant-General of the Army. And now shows that even from the soldier's point of view Mr. Greeley was right. Instead of being made too soon, our correspondent asserts that the advance was made too late; that the Confederates were the gainers by the delay: and this he proves by facts and figures,

themselves beyond dispute. With some of Mr. Perry's opinions we are unable to agree. Even the authority of General Sherman does not persuade us that Bull Run was "the best planned battle of the War," nor can General Scott and General Johnston united draw us into a hearty admiration of the strategy that rendered Patterson's failure not merely possible, but probable. Neither can we join in attributing the delay in moving troops out of Washington to "the jealousy of old General Mansfield"-then in his fifty-eighth year, by the way. In truth, his zeal was as conspicuous as his want of administrative capacity; at Antietam it cost him his life.

A RUMANIAN LOVE AFFAIR.

Although as a general rule the consideration and respect accorded to the fair sex diminish with every step eastward, yet it is an undeniable fact that nowhere has woman made her presence more strongly felt than in the recent political history of the East of Europe. It was the unfortunate love of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria for a beautiful Levantine that led to his inglorious death at Meyerling-a death which may yet result in conflicts of a serious nature in connection with the succession to the Hungarian Crown of St. Stephen. To the caprices and intrigues of ex-Queen Natalie of Servia must he attributed the past and present difficulties at Belgrade, which may at any moment precipitate a European war. And now it is the infatuation of "Carmen Sylva's" maid of honor, Mlle, Vacaresco, for the Crown Prince of Rumania that threatens to bring about the overthrow of that throne at Bucharest which King Carol has occupied with so much advantage to his adopted country and to Europe for a quarter of a century.

Mile. Vacaresco, like her royal mistress, is a poet; and the two constitute a sort of mutual admiration society. Constant association with the Queen for several years has awakened in the heart of the maid of honor a desire to occupy a seat on the throne in preference to figuring in a subordinate position at the foot of the steps leading thereto; and as Prince Ferdinand, the nephew of the King and his heir-apparent, is fairly good looking, several years younger than herself and not particularly clever, she found no difficulty in accomplishing that part of the scheme which consisted in falling in love with him and in capturing his inexperienced affec-

It is stated that Mile. Vacaresco first made Queen Elizabeth aware of the sentiments that existed between herself and the Prince by means of walking and talking in what appeared to be her sleep, and that Her Majesty was completely taken in by this clever little piece of comedy. Elizabeth's sympathies were at once

feelings of the most enthusiastic admiration for the poetry of her immediate predecessor on the

throne. Unfortumtely, the Rumanian people are of a more protate turn of mind than "Carmen Sylva," and not only the members of the Cabinet but also the leaders of the Opposition have announced that under no circumstances would they ever permit a member of the parvenu and obscure house of Vacaresco to occupy a seat on the Rumanian throne. It has been in vain that the Queen has gone to the length of casting herself on her kness at the feet of the Prime Minister in the presence of his colleagues to implore the consent of the Administration to the match. Both he and all the principal dignitaries and statesmen are obdurate in the matter, and have plainly intimated to the sorely harassed King Carol that if the marriage takes place it will assuredly result in the expission of the Hohenzollern dynasty from Rumania.

THE CHURCH AND PRACTICAL WORK One of the most interesting developments of present-day Christianity in the great cities is the successful establishment of such institutions as the Parish House of St. Bartholomew's Church, now in course of erection, a full description of which recently appeared in THE TRIBUNE. These great centres of philanthropic and religious activity emphasize in a striking way the importance which the modern Church is coming to attach to what may be called present salvation. And they are well worth considering in trying to form an estimate of the religious tendencies of the day. It is at first a little puzzling to notice that they have come into being and are attaining a vigorous growth at a time when the churches appear to be given over to speculative controversies. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? As we read Church history, we notice that its epochs of controversy have not been marked by any conspicuous activity in the lines of practical philanthropy. Broadly speaking, the history of Christianity naturally divides itself into three great periods. First came the period when it created its theology, marked, as we know, by strenuous and for the most part barren controversy, so far as man's present condition was concerned. All the efforts of the theologians were directed to the construction of a theological system that would help man to get to

Then came the period of the middle age, when, the theological superstructure being essentially complete, the Church, conscious of its power, sought to adjust itself to its environment, and in many ways strove to ameliorate the temporal condition of men. Mediaevalism has not always received the credit it deserves for its earnest, though often crude and unintelligent, efforts to promote the present salvation of men. When we remember the savagery with which it had to contend, and the unwieldy character of much of its machinery, the candid student of that little-understood period is impelled to praise it for having done so much rather than blame it for not having done more.

The third period was marked by the Reformation, which threw all the great questions that the Church thought were settled forever into the arena of passionate discussion, where they have remained ever since. The problem of present salvation was again thrust into the background, and speculative questions about Church polity, and Heaven and hell, almost exclusively occupied the attention of men. But there are not wanting signs that this period is coming to a close, not because Christian men have settled any of these questions, for they have not, but because their comparatively unimportant character is coming to be recognized. The discussion has burned itself out, and men in all the churches are beginning to ask themselves the only important question, "What shall we do to save humanity, in this world as well as the world to come?" It is indeed true, as we have said, that the

present time is one of noisy controversy; but after all, only a comparatively few take part in that controversy. The great multitudes of Christians in all the churches are deeply and vitally interested in such beneficent movements as the Society of Christian Endeavor, the King's Daughters, and the Young Men's Christian Association; or, in connection with their pastors, they are reaching out to help and save the lost through such great organizations as St. George's Memorial House or St. Bartholomew's Parish House in this city. The ideal which these philanthropic agencies hold before themselves is eminently practical. It is not primarily to glorify the Church, though incidentally the Church will be glorified through their work, but to help and instruct boys and girls and men and women who in the bitter struggle of life have been worsted and are likely to fall by the way. They teach no system of theology, either complex or simple, and any sort of formal ecclesiasticism is conspicuous by its absence. But they do make much of goodness, purity, honesty, temperance, sobriety and chastity, and at the proper stage in their educational work they do point to the Church as the teacher of these virtues. In their training of the ignorant, in their encouragement of healthful and innocent recreations, in their inculcation of an honest and self-respecting manhood and womanhood, among the poor and neglected classes of the community, they are doing a work in which not only all good Churchmen but all good citizens should earnestly and heartily co-operate The old age of useless controversy is passing awar, and a new era of intelligent, unselfish effort to promote social and moral regeneration is dawning in all the churches.

A STRANGE NEW SECT.

When the matter comes to be looked at calmly, the number of surprising things constantly being done by the women of this country is simply as tonishing. Like the inventors, they never sleep -we speak in figurative language. Their actions continually furnish food for thought, not to mention aliment for admiration. We will not speak of their bewildering decision to make the most radical change in their dress ever known to history-we have said too much about this already. Nor will we go back to their extraordinary political movements in Kansas, nor to their amazing encounters with wild beasts in different parts of the country. It is isolated cases of unexpected actions on the part of women, rather than general movements, which excite our wonder, as, for instance, their formation of a baseball club in Ohio, mentioned by The Tribune yesterday. Nor is there a less amazing body of women reported from another quarter which we may mention to-

A week or so ago, a dispatch was printed from Madrid, telling of the formation there of a pecultar sect, known as the Society of Women Reformers. Men also belonged to the new society, it was explained-indeed, their membership seemed necessary in order to carry out the most curious of its customs, that in regard to bringing about marriages. At any regular meeting of the society, any weman member might, it was told us, rise awakened in behalf of the young lovers, and in her place and announce in a loud voice: she appears from that time forth to have done wish to marry so-and-so," naming the fortunate or unfortunate man, and So-and-so was then and

public say when we announce that a branch of the Society of Women Reformers has been established in that home of new ideas and hot-bed of novel notions, Boston? Yet this seems to be the fact. Browningism in Boston was dropped some six months ago when it was taken up by Chi-

cago. Bellamyism is also a thing of the past there. Lately, too, even Ibsenism has languished since it has been rumored that Chicago was taking that up as well as Browningism. So it is not, perhaps, strange that we are told the new society is awakening great enthusiasm. We sincerely hope that the remarkable women of Boston are taking this interest in it wholly in a Bostonian way-that is, as a fad-and not in a mercenary and worldly spirit. That there are many unmarried women in Boston is well known-indeed, the cold and impertinent census report shows this-and there have not been wanting certain scoffers who have declared that many of these unmarried Boston women could be induced-that is-in short, that it would not be an impossible task to lead many of them to the hymeneal altar. This we have never believed. We have always firmly held that every one of these fair Boston women was single from choice, having early in life seen that men were hollow frauds and marriage an unsubstantial delusion, unworthy the attention of a woman of brains. This, we say, has always been our rooted belief, and we should hate to have it shaken by seeing these esteemed women take up the Spanish idea permanently, and make constant use of its peculiar facilities for promoting marriage. As a temporary amusement Boston may indulge in the Society of Women Reformers, but she must not make it a regular feature of her social life.

But, after all, is there any danger of the society prospering in Boston? We think not. How are the Boston men going to be got into it? Will a Boston man, after having successfully dodged the issue for ten, twenty or thirty years, now walk like a lamb to the slaughter? He will not. The society will fail in Boston, though it is not unlikely that it might prosper in Chicago, with her unsurpassed marriage terminal facilities in the way of divorce courts.

Mr. Alderman Flegenheimer is a man of wonderful invention. Up to this time his remarkable attainments have not received that attention and commendation from the general public that they are plainly entitled to. Lately Mr. Flegenheimer backwoods village, met a native the other day, and has been riveting his powerful intellect upon the in the course of a little talk, asked him why all the are plainly entitled to. Lately Mr. Flegenheimer problem of keeping the streets free from blockades, while at the same time allowing their free use to all comers. His plan, put briefly, was to set apart certain streets for traffic moving uptown, the alternate ones being reserved for vehicles going in the opposite direction. The very simplicity of the plan called forth jeers from his fellow-members when he proposed it in the Board. It is to be feared that Mr. Alderman Flegenheimer will carry to his dying day the sincere conviction that he is an unappreciated man. Men of genius have had that experience before, so that this would-be benefactor of his day and generation may console himself with the thought that he is in good com-

The conscience of another tax-evader has been touched, and he has forwarded to the Controller the sum of \$495 in payment of personal taxes which he had sworn off. It is worth noting that he considers this form of taxation unjust and inequitable. That his conscience would not let him rest is, under the circumstances, pretty good evidence that it is conscience of the right sort. If all the men in this town who have sworn off their personal taxes had consciences of the same sensitive variety, the treasury would soon be filled

A number of inquisitive ladies in Indiana will all their lives be annoyed by the fact that there is one thing which they never can find out. They were greatly interested in a divorce case and were anxious to know how the judge would decide it. The parties to the suit settled their difficulties after the testimony was all given, and the neces sity, for rendering a decision was thus obviated. Now the ladies want to know what the indge would have decided if the case had been completed. The judge has refused to talk to the women about the case, although they locked him in his room at a hotel in the endeavor to induce him to disclose his opinion. If a divorce had been granted the ned might have been le a large number of women would at least have had their ouriosity satisfied.

The safe arrival of the Leary raft is not in itself regrettable, since the loss of it at sea in whole or in part would have made a serious danger to navigation for many weeks. The success of the venture, however, is likely to stimulate further enterprises in the same direction, and that cannot be considered a good thing from any point of view. The International Marine Conference laid down no rule relating to this subject; perhaps it was not within its power to do so; but it is undeniable that some authority should be able to make and enforce a rule that would prohibit such unnecessary dangers on the ocean. A fleet of Leary raits would be a spectacle that no sea captain could contemplate with equanimity.

The New-Jersey Board of Pardons seems to be an uncommonly discriminating body. One of the cases which it passed upon a few days ago was that of William A. Hall, who stole a big sum of money from the Newark treasury a dozen years ago, and had nearly completed a long term of imprisonment for his crime. The Board not only pardoned him, but appointed him a clerk in the State Prison at a salary of \$1,200 a year. No doubt there was excellent reason to believe that he had profited in the best way from his imprisonment, and his familiarity with the State Prison and with financial matters through his connection with the Newark Controller's office should make him valuable as a clerk. At the same time, he would probably have had difficulty in securing a position outside. Consequently the Board has not only tempered justice with mercy, but it has shown excellent wisdom in giving this man a chance to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the

One of the plans proposed for an elevated railcoad in Boston-people in that city have already found out that to depend on the trolley roads for real rapid transit was leaning on a broken reed-is noticeable, because it will test under other conditions a principle which has been found to work well on the new underground line in London. That is, to place the stations at an elevation above the general grade-on a hill, so to speak-so that trains are both more easily brought to a standstill and more quickly got under headway. On the Greathend underground (deep-tunnel) system this is an important feature, and is believed to add materially to the efficiency and speed of the rail way. It may, be found equally applicable to an elevated line.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. Wesley Hill, of Ogden, Utah, who has been indicted for libel in Philadelphia on the com-plaint of "sam" Small, is just now in the City of Brotherly Love, and is reported as talking rather freely about the deposed president of Utah University. He promises to make good his charges against Mr. Small when the case comes to trial.

It is related in "Truth" (New-York) that while the young German Kaiser was watching a sham battle between some Russian cavalry he asked the Czar for permission to take charge of one side. It was granted, and the Kaiser proposed to show the Russians what a real soldier, who was not a shopkeeper nor a tailor, could do. While he was following Rule 33 in his book on tacties, the Russians surrounded his supposed army and he was captured. It is said he went to his tent and would not come out for the rest of the day.

The statue of Gambetta which is to be erected next

Constans, the energetic Minister of the Interior, to conceal the grain. Proposals for securing a Queen who would not only be a poet like peculiar sect, it was so far away that it did not and it will be placed in the midst of a kind of semi-circle composed of Vowes stone at a kind o

There is a rumor in Washington to the effect that President Harrison has some thought of visiting Bar Harbor before the close of the summer.

The house bought by the widow of Mollere actress, Armande Bejart-in Meudon, near Paris, in 1676, has just been classed among the historic monuments of France. After Armande's death it was for a time the property of a royal valet de chambre. Its most recent occupant was M. Dulaurier, an erudite Orientalist.

An oak named after "Bob" Toombs, the old Georgia fire-eater, in Athens, Ga., is said to be dying. In-terest attaches to it mainly because he delivered underneath its branches an address to his fellow-students which he was not allowed to give in the college chapel.

Another of the stories about nominating a candidate for Vice-President on the Lincoln ticket in 1864 is told by Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Me., who was a delegate that year in the National Convention. He says that some of those who were not very friendly says that some of those who were not very friendly to Hamlin wanted to have a New-York man put up, so as to prevent Mr. Seward's continuance in the Cabinet. But in the New-York delegation, while Hamlin had friends, and the anti-Seward candidate, blickinson, secured a small following, a plurality favored Andrew Johnson. The movement against Mr. Seward falled ingloriously.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's trust-deed, giving \$100,000 to andow five kindergartens in San Francisco, has just been filed. As the income will be 5 per cent, each school will get \$1,000 a year. These schools are said to have already had an appreciable effect in reducing the number of "hoodiums" who infest the streets of San Francisco, and in bettering the condition of the tenement-house districts. Henry C. Bowen has now held Fourth-of-July cele-

brations up in Woodstock for twenty-one years. Among the prominent men who were present at the first one, in 1870, were President Grant, Governor Buckingham, Senator Hawley, the Russian Minister, Count Catacazy and Benjamin F. Butler. J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, expects to pay \$250,000 for the elegant steam yacht now in process of con-struction for him in that city; and he claims that she

will be the finest craft of the kind in the world when The inventory of General Sherman's property now to be found in St. Louis, just made, includes only two pleces of real estate, one of which is the Garrison-ave. house and lot presented to him in 1865 by the people of

that city, and occupied by him as a home for several years. It was at that time valued at \$25,000. THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A lady of this city, who is summering in a quaint

village children went barefoot. "Why," he exclaimed, in surprise, "that's the way they were born." The College Boy -Did you see the boat race yester

The Critical Maiden -Yes, I saw the whole race, The College Boy-What did you think of our crew's rowing? The Critical Malden—Oh, they rowed beautifully— all except the stroke. He kept getting out of time with the others.—(Munsey's Weekly.

In spite of the widespread great popularity of the summer neglige dress for men, one may still see great numbers of men on the hottest day arrayed in a heavy black beaver or felt hat and a heavy black double breasted coat. The fact is that people in northern latitudes as a rule concentrate all their efforts on keeping warm in cold weather, and pay little or no atten tion to the problem of keeping cool in warm weather, This, of course, is because they have so much more cold weather than warm weather, summer being only a more or less transient interlude between two winters. Under such circumstances, to pay much attention to rational summer clothing would seem to many people like a waste of time and money. The descendants of the northern berserkers, who bearded the Ice King in his lair, think they have something better to do than to fall in with the effeminate fripperies of summer The heat may almost sizile them, but they are neither sugar nor sait, and can stand it. The chief business in life is to get ready for the long and cold winter that is coming on apace.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND. Johnnie, Janie, how they clatter
Up and down the alley-ways!
And the little footsteps patter
Like the dancing feet of fays.
All agog and full of wonder,
Open eyes and cheeks aglow,
Pretty, panting lips asunder—
"Are I going?" "Can't us go?"

Buttons burst through too much hurry, Shoestrings broken, garters loose, Battons burst through too muon a Shoestrings broken, garters loos Missing, seeking in a flurry, Everything they want to use. Billy's torn hat is terrific; Not that he cares; in his joy; From Atlantic to Pacific, You'd not find a prouder boy.

See the sisters and the Brothers,
Playmates, schoolmates, all the croKisses from the poor tired mothers,
Good-bys, laughter, voices loud;
Hearts so full of pride and glory,
They have scarcely breath to say,
"This is just a fairy story;
It can't be a real day!"

From the alley-ways unsightly,
From the celears and the lanes,
Throng the pure-eyed pilgrims brightly,
Stainless in the midst of stains?
Now the merry ranks are filled in
Of the army, sweet and small;
Air-fresh air-for these dear children,
And-God's blessing for us all!
—(Madeline S. Bridges in Judge.

They had great times the other day in the quains little village of Savoy, up in the Berkshire Hills Last spring Farmer Deming covered an immense snowdrift with hemlock boughs and sawdust, and a few days ago it was uncovered and utilized in a monster maps The snow was as clean and white as when it fell, and generous quantities of the lusclow bi-we mean maple sugar-were served to every one at the low price of 25 cents. Fun reigned supreme, and every one who has ever been present at a genuine New-England sugar "cat" will regret that he was not one of Farmer Deming's guests the other day.

one of Farmer Deming's gueste the other day.

I don't believe any old Indian can ever feel satisfied with a dinner which has been cooked outside of India. I thought that I knew what good cooking was when I was attached to the Northwest, but really I never ate curry and rice till I reached the Madras. Presidency. I was stationed there for nearly a year and one-half, and whenever I could manage it I made a run to Madras, simply to eat curry and rice, and the only thing that will tempt me back to india will be to eat that dish. So good are the Madrassi cooks that the Prince of Wales took one home with him to be in his special employ. The Madrassi did not like the prince of Wales took one home with him to be in his special employ. The Madrassi did not like the opinion that Madras is the only place in the world where unborn animals are cooked and caten. The most delicious curry is made from an unborn lamb, the mother being killed and the young extracted from the womb before birth. The natives declare that the most infinitely more tender. I have heard some people express repugnance, but it is the same with a person who has never eaten a frog. Another mistake is generally made, and that is that the mango can be eaten in all its excellence in every part of India. That is not so. The best mango I have ever tasted was in Gon, in the Bombay Presidency, which is a part of the Portuguesse possessions. It is a wretched little place, full of natives who are Christians, and who are intolerable dirty, violent and ignorant. Whenever you meet all indoostant who is dirty and disreputable you can at once set him down as a Christian.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A drill-sergeant in the British Army was recently ordered to ascertain the religious views of some recruits; and this is how he did it : "Fall in ! Church of Enghand men on the right; Roman Catholics on the left; all fancy religions to the reart"

Fenderson-Had quite a compliment to-day.

Forger 50?—Man told me I looked like—looked like—someound me, if I can think who it was now. It was a great historical pris mage. Let me see—specification is deferred for the solution? Napoleon? Wellingston? General Grant! Demosthenes?

Fenderson—Ah! I have got it. He said I looked like the devil. I knew it was some great historical personage. I feel outer lifted up about it, quite lifted up.-(Boston Transcript.

This is how a Chicago boy works it, according to "The Chicago Mail": The wind was blowing stiffly and the bridge at

Dearborn-st. was open. "Look out for your hat, my boy!" shouted an old gentleman of portly appearance, but he was too late.
The hat-a battered straw-rolled into the river. The boy began crying and dug his knuckles into his eyes.

"Well, young man, you'll have to buy another has

"Ain't g-g-got nuthin' ter buy with," snumed the

That's too bad. Here's a dollar for you." Twenty minutes later I was at the Clark-st. bridge. "Catch that hat, please, mister!" and as the old, worn-out head-covering floated into the river a small, pareheaded boy sank down on the pavement, sobbing violently. Three men's hands went into their pockets and three sliver quarters gravitated toward the sma boy. I peered into his face. It was the same lad.